

SEMANTIC VALENCY OF LEXICAL UNIT "WIND" IN BELIEFS OF RUSSIAN AND CHINESE LANGUAGES

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ABSTRACT

Analysis of the paremiological fund of language is increasingly interesting to researchers. Comparative and contrastive proverbs study of languages with different systems helps better define people's mental characteristics. The problems of this scientific research is related to issues of semantics and modeling of proverbs connected with sign "wind" in the languages of different systems. Authors analyzed the semantics and functioning of proverbs connected with lexical unit "wind" in Russian and Chinese languages.

Having analyzed the collected linguistic material the authors made a conclusion that wind of same direction brings different weather, so in Russia eastern winds are long-lasting and dry, while in China eastern winds bring rain or cold weather. By the time characteristics in context of paremiological funds of languages with different systems lexical unit wind can be characterized by months (January, May), seasons (summer, autumn), time of the day (morning and evening). In both compared languages the beliefs connected with lexical unit "wind" show constant intersection of notions of time and space, however, in Russian language the wind is more influenced by space and in Chinese paremiological fund notion wind is more influenced by time. Paremiological fund of the Russian language distinguishes the absence of proverbs connected with sign "wind" is characterized with respect to months of the year.

Key words: wind, proverb, paremiological fund, semantics, Russian language, Chinese language

1. INTRODUCTION

Lifestyle, culture, mental peculiarities affect ethno-linguistic culture of world. Its features are formed by universal and unique national concepts [1]. In recent years, researchers are increasingly paying attention to the paremiological fund of language in particular the object of various studies are proverbs. The study of proverbs, signs and beliefs helps to study languages more deeply and fully to understand the culture, traditions and mental peculiarities of speakers of a language [2]. Problems of research in the field of signs are reflected in the works by such scholars as N.N. Fattakhova, M. A. Kulkova, K. R. Vagneri, etc. who analyzed the semantics and the functioning of the people's beliefs in different languages.

Dictionary of Russian language by S.I. Ozhegov gives the following definition of "sign": "a phenomenon, an event that is popularly considered to be prognostic of something." [3]. Great Dictionary by S.A. Kuznetsov gives the following definition to the sign: "according to superstitious notions: a sign prognosing predicting something; Usually plural.: signs. Continuing beliefs of people passed from generation to generation, various signs pointing to the coming weather phenomena" [4]. Chzhen Tao, Chzhao Yunhua in his work "Language picture of the world and its expression in the Russian folk beliefs" describe signs as follows: "... the word" примета " is a derivative of the verb" примечать (take notice) ", that is to catch unclear, and even, hidden and even secret sacred connection of phenomena and events in human life, and the life of plants, animals, and the whole cosmos as a whole ". [5]

Currently popular superstitions are determined by N.N. Fattakhova as ancient folk sayings based on associative representations of archaic man, but also as "constantly evolving folk genre, showing features of its functioning in the modern use of speech as a means of expression of prohibition, permit, warning, instruction, advice, etc." [6]. According to M.A. Kulkova "people's beliefs are stable structures that are usually expressed in the form of weather phenomena or agriculture forecast on the basis of ethnic group empirical experience formed as a result of long-term interaction with the environment" [7]. Thus, scientists are of the opinion that prediction is a main function of beliefs.

2. MATERIALS AND METHODS

As it is well known the beliefs are divided into superstitious and weather. In our research, we consider the weather beliefs connected with lexical unit "wind" in different systems of Russian and Chinese languages.

Wind can usually be characterized by direction with respect to the cardinal directions (east, west, southwest, etc.), time (spring, summer, January, May etc.) and quality (strong, weak, warm, hot, etc.).

The paremiological fund of Russian language has lots of beliefs connected with lexical unit "wind", the most frequent variation is "West wind": *West wind blows – the weather will become cold; West wind blows – there will be raining hard; West wind is a sign of bad weather; If the rain is brought by western wind, it will be long; West winds are the nest for rains* [8, 9]. As can be seen from the examples, the wind from the west portends bad weather, rainy and cold weather.

East wind in the beliefs of the Russian language may be a sign of dry, good weather: *East wind brings no rain. East gusty wind whistling – the winter will be long and cold; Wind from the east during the summer brings drought; East wind from the sunrise in summer – the winter will be cold and in the summer for a long good weather and bad weather: If in winter wind blows from the east – there will be cold; East wind howls - the winter will be long and cold* [8, 9].

If the south wind is warm it mainly forecasts dry weather: *Southern wind brings warm weather; South wind blows for a few days – it will not rain; South wind on Luka's day - good harvest of spring crops; north-west wind - to wet summer, east wind brings - disease (new diseases); south wind at Isaacus day – the wind will be long and snowy, northern wind predicts*

frosty and cold weather: *North wind - Boreas - blows from the height; cold and dry, with no rain, it does not disperse the clouds but binds them; If the wind blew from the north side the winter will be very cold; The wind from the north of Moscow the summer will be cool; Wind blowing from north, and no clouds –to frost knocks* [8, 9].

In Chinese beliefs the most frequent are "easterlies" that predict rainy or cold weather: 东风大, 天要下 (east wind blowing strongly – it will be raining); 东风急, 备斗笠 (if the wind is harsh -it will be raining); 东风吹, 寒潮来 (east wind brings cold); 东风吹, 谷子堆满仓 (east wind is blowing to good harvest); 东风雨, 西风晴 (east wind brings rain and west wind brings clear weather); Westerly winds bring clear weather, even dry: 西风多晴天 (west wind brings clear weather); 西风和北方, 天会有旱情 (west and north winds bring drought), 西风打死苗 (west wind brings dry weather); 西风一大片, 天气必大旱 (west wind blows hard – there will be a drought); 西风来, 天放晴; 东风来, 阴沉沉 (west wind brings clear weather, east wind brings gloomy weather); south winds bring warm weather: 南风暖来北风寒, 东风湿来西风干 (south wind are warm, northeen winds are cold, eastern winds are wet, western winds are dry); 南风发热北风冷 (southern winds bring warm northern winds bring cold); northern winds brings rain, cold, frost, snow: 北风起, 要下雨 (north wind blows – it will be raining); 北风吹, 雨雪归, 秋后北风干到底 (northern winds brings rain and snow, north wind after fall the weather will be dry); 北风下雨南风晴 (northern winds bring rain, southern winds bring clear weather) [10].

By the time characteristics of the wind in paremiological fund of analyzed Russian and Chinese languages can be characterized by months (January, May), seasons (summer, autumn), time of the day (morning and evening).

In the result of analysis of the collected material we came to the conclusion that in paremiological fund of Chinese language contains more beliefs with time characteristics than Russian language. At the same beliefs connected with lexical unit "wind" characterized in respect the part of the day constitute the majority of this kind: *Night wind send the rain in the afternoon; If the fresh morning breeze increases during the day and weakens in the evening – the weather will remain clear; Obednik (daily wind) blows at the day and ceases till evening; 早刮东风不雨, 晚刮东风不晴 (morning eastern winds bring clear weather, evening eastern winds bring rain); 朝东夜西好晴天 (morning eastern winds bring fair weather); 晚上西风是晴天 (western wind blows in the evening- weather will be fair); 早风有雨夜风晴, 半夜吹风雨雨淋淋 (morning winds bring rain, and the evening winds bring clear weather); 早起风下午息, 下午起风七日七, 晚上起风当日息 (wind blows from the morning – ceases to the dinner); 早发大风夜落雨, 夜发大风天大晴 (strong wind at the morning brings rain, at night - to clear weather); 早风有雨夜风晴, 半夜吹风雨雨淋淋 (morning winds bring rain, and the evening will bring clear weather); 早起风下午息, 下午起风七日七, 晚上起风当日息 (wind blows from the morning – ceases to the dinner); 早上刮东风, 太阳红彤彤 (east wind from the morning brings clear weather); 早刮东风不雨, 晚刮东风不晴 (morning eastern winds bring clear weather, evening eastern winds bring rain); 晚上西风是晴天 (evening wind is blowing from the west - to the clear weather)* [10].

Beliefs connected with lexical unit "wind", characterized by their relation to seasons of the year are presented in smaller quantity: *Winter wind helps frost: brings cold; spring wind from dark side, autumn -from light side. Spring wind breaks buds on the trees; 春风到, 雨即到 (spring breeze blowing – it will be raining); 春风是回暖之风, 秋风是变寒之风 (spring winds bring warmth, autumn winds bring cold); 春风发, 连夜雨 (spring wind blows – the weather will be bad); 春风不刮, 草木不发 (windless spring is a sign that there will not be any fresh new buds and herbs); 秋风起, 天气凉 (autumn wind blowing, the weather gets colder); 一场秋风一场寒 (autumn wind brings cold); 秋后起风阵阵寒 (autumn winds blow - the weather gets cold); 秋风大, 春雨多 (autumn winds are strong, the spring will be rainy); 秋风少, 冬雪少 (autumn winds are rare, there will not be lots of snow in winter); 夏刮风, 井底干; 秋刮风, 水连天 (summer winds blow – the weather will be dry, autumn winds blow - to rain); 夏天风大天必旱, 冬天风大必寒冷 (Summer winds blow – the weather will be dry, strong winter winds – the weather will be frosty); 冬风紧, 要下雪 (winter winds are harsh – there will be much snow); 春发东风连夜月 (spring wind blows from the east – the weather will be bad); 春季东风起, 立刻就下雨 (spring breeze from the east it will be raining); 秋里北风晴 (autumn wind blows from the north – the weather will be sunny); 秋发北风, 晴更多 (northern autumn winds bring clear weather); 秋季南风雨淋淋 (autumn winds blow from the south - the weather will be rainy); 夏西风, 雨祖宗 (summer wind blowing from the west – the weather will be rainy); 夏发西, 打马送蓑衣 (summer winds from the west bring rain); 夏季西风, 洪水涌上 (summer western winds blow – there will be flood); 冬东风, 雪花白蓬蓬 (winter wind blowing from the east bring snow); 冬东风下雪 (winter eastern winds bring snow); 冬天刮东风, 会下棉花雪 (winter winds blowing from the east bring snow); 冬发东风, 白雪纷纷 (winter winds blowing from the east bring white snow).* [10]

However, in the Russian paremiological fund does not include beliefs connected with lexical unit "wind" characterized with respect to months, while in the Chinese language such signs are widely represented, with the most frequent winds are in June: 六月北风起, 必有连阴雨 (Northern wind blows in June – the weather will be bad); 六月北风当日雨, 好似娘亲看闺女 (Northern wind blows in June – is will be raining that day); 六月北风贵如金, 一天北风十天阴 (June northern wind is precious as gold, one windy day in June - ten days of bad weather); 六月北风及时雨 (June northern wind brings rain); 六月北风雨绵绵, 八月北风当天坏 (Northern wind blows in June – the weather will be bad); 六月发北风, 坐在楼上钓虾公 (if in June the wind is blowing from the north – it will be raining); 六月翻北风, 水浸冬岳宫 (June northerly winds will bring long rains); 六月南风遍地干 (Southern wind in June brings dry weather); 六月南风海也干 (Southern wind in June brings drought); 六月南风井底干 (Southern wind in June brings dryness); 六月南风起, 晒衣好天气 (June southern winds bring bright weather) [10].

On the basis of the collected material analysis we can also distinguish the following groups of signs connected with lexical unit "wind":

according to the temperature (warm / 暖, cold / 凉, hot / 烧, frosty / 冻): *Turn your side to the warm wind; Warm wind at Evdokia's day is a sign of warm and wet summer; If the wind is cold - the summer will be cold, and if the wind is warm, south - the summer will be warm; If warm wind is blowing at Fedul's day - open your windows – the house will be warm without heating; If the wind is strong and hot – the weather will be rainy; 东风凉, 浇倒墙 (cold wind from the east brings rain); 南风凉, 水浸洞 (cold wind from the south brings rain); 南风凉, 无风无雨就是霜 (cold wind from the south brings*

hoarfrost); 南风冷有雨, 南风烧有风 (*cold south wind brings rain, hot south wind brings winds*); 北风寒, 天气冷 (*frozen north wind brings cold weather*); 北风寒冷, 天气晴 (*frozen north wind brings clear weather*); 冷南风是旱天 (*cold south wind brings dry weather*) [8, 9, 10];

according to speed and force of the wind (strong / 紧, heavy / 大, weak / 小, light / 轻): *In a strong wind it is quiet in the forest and dangerously in the field; If marine crustaceans crawl out of the water soon it will be a strong wind; Strong wind during rain predicts good weather; Strong wind after quiet weather – it will be very windy; Light wind on Holy Thursday there will be plenty of berries, fruits and nuts, Strong wind is most often at the fifth day of the new moon; Strong winds at rain bring good weather; Weak wind is a sign that the rain will stop soon; If at weak wind the pressure drops very quickly there will be short-term good weather; 东风紧, 天不晴 (strong east wind brings rainy weather); 东风刮得紧, 下雨靠得稳 (strong wind blowing from the east brings rain); 南风紧, 风停雨来临 (strong southern wind brings rain); 南风吹得紧, 未来寒风又细雨 (strong wind from the south brings cold and rainy weather); 东风轻, 下雨松 (eastern light wind rarely brings rain, strong eastern wind brings rain); 风大夜无露 (strong wind - no dew at night); 南风风小是旱天 (small wind from the south – brings dry weather); 风小星明夜有霜 (if the wind is light and the stars are bright, there will be frost); 东风大, 大雨下 (strong wind from the east brings heavy rain); 南风急, 戴斗笠 (sharp south wind soon brings rain); 南风刮大必有雨, 北风刮大必是晴 (Harsh south wind - it will rain hard, harsh north wind brings fine weather); 北风大, 好晴天 (strong north wind brings clear weather); 西风一大片, 天气必大旱 (Strong wind from the west brings drought)* [8, 9, 10];

at presence or absence of moisture (damp / 湿, dry / 干): *If in a rainy day the damp wind blows- from the south the weather will be bad; 东风湿, 南风干, 西风热, 北风寒 (east wind is damp, south wind is dry, western wind is hot, northern wind is cold); 西风干, 南风暖 (Wind from the west is dry, wind from the south is warm); 旱风树上叫, 雨风地上扫 (dry wind brings hot weather, moist wind – brings rainy weather)* [8, 9, 10].

3. CONCLUSIONS

Wind can usually be characterized by direction with respect to the cardinal points (east, west, southwest, etc.), time (spring, summer, January, May, etc.) and quality (strong, weak, warm, hot, etc.).

By the time characteristics of the wind in paremiological fund of Russian and Chinese languages with different structures under consideration can be characterized in relation to months (January, May), seasons (summer, autumn), part of the day (morning and evening).

Also signs connected with lexical unit "wind" can be classified into groups according to temperature, speed, strength of the wind and the presence or absence of moisture.

Having analyzed the beliefs connected with lexical unit "wind" in Russian and Chinese languages with different structures we came to the following conclusions. In paremiological Fund of the Russian language the beliefs connected with lexical unit "wind" are represented in smaller quantity in comparison to such in the paremiological fund of Chinese language, while in the Russian language the most frequent variation is "west wind" and in Chinese language the most frequent variation is "eastern wind". In Russian paremiological fund the majority of beliefs connected with lexical unit "wind" are characterized with respect to parts of the day.

In paremiological fund of the Russian language western wind predicts bad, rainy and cold weather in the paremiological fund of Chinese language western wind predicts clear, even dry weather.

Within the terms of Russian language proverbs eastern wind brings dry, fine and bad weather, and in the proverbs of the Chinese language eastern wind brings rainy or cold weather.

In paremiological funds of both languages northern winds are cold, frosty and southern winds bring – warm and dry weather.

Russian paremiological fund doesn't contain signs connected with lexical unit "wind" characterized with respect to months, while in the Chinese language such signs are widely represented, with the most frequently used are signs connected with wind in June.

4. SUMMARY

Thus, depending on the different climatic conditions the same direction the wind brings different weather, for example in Russia eastern winds are long lasting and dry, while in China, eastern winds bring rain or cold weather. In both languages the notions of time and space constantly cross, but the Russian language the quality of wind is more influenced by space and in Chinese – by time. For example, in paremiological Fund of the Russian language there are no signs connected with lexical unit "wind", characterized with respect to months. This shows the attitude of the Chinese and Russian people to time and space: For the Russian people the space is more important than time and it is "microreal"; for the Chinese people the time is more important than space and it is "macro-long" [11].

CONFLICT OF INTEREST

The author confirms that the data do not contain any conflict of interest.

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